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The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

[ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.]

LATEST NEWS.

Congress had done little. The fortification appropriation bill passed the House on Friday, as did also the Pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Voorhees aired his inflation views in four whereases and three resolutions.

By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania—Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting general legislation in appropriation bills, and allowing the veto of any one or more of the items in such bills.

Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Hood, Mr. Warner, Myers of Indiana, Newberry, Jones of Texas, and Price of Iowa all introduced bills regarding the finances.

Congress has voted to adjourn from the 19th inst., to January 6th, over the holidays.

The Postmaster General asks $2,000,- for deficiencies in the Star mail service. Some of the increased expenses for this service seem rather steep.

The state of Maine is to be disfranchised by a lot of rascals.

The Senate has passed a bill for the removal of the Utes from their reservation and the extinguishment of their title.

The National Republican Committee will meet in Washington this week.

Mr. Shelly of Alabama is going to drag the negro Exodus into Congress.

Some of the leading southern Democrats are preaching funeral sermons over the death of their party.

According to Jas. E. O'Hara's speech at the Industrial Fair recently held in Raleigh, the colored people in Halifax county owned thirteen thousand acres of land, and eight thousand acres in Warren county. Twenty-one thousand acres in of land in two counties only, is a large quantity when we consider that they have had only about thirteen years to work.

LATE GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Dennison, Texas, represent that last week over one thousand negroes passed through there *en route* for Kansas. They were from the interior of Louisiana and Texas. Over half of the heads of families had money to buy land in Kansas. They are represented as being of the better class of blacks.

The Secretary of War having resigned in order to accept the position of Circuit Judge of the U. S. Court, and having been confirmed by the Senate, the President has appointed the Hon. Alexander Ramsey as Secretary of War. Mr. Ramsey has been Governor of Minnesota for four years, and has filled two terms in the United States Senate from that state. He is the richest man in Minnesota, and will bring good administrative abilities to the War Department.

About 1,000 women voted at the late city election in Boston for school committee. Great courtesy was shown them at the polls, gentlemen raising their hats, and smoking being suspended. Among the candidates for school committee was Miss Lucretia P. Hale, a sister of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, a daughter of Nathan Hale, the old editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, and a niece of Edward Everett.

Gen. Grant has received additional courtesies at Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Logansport, and Cincinnati and is making his way eastward. On arriving at Philadelphia he will be received by an immense display of military, and eight days will be spent in splendid festivities.

The re adjusters have completed the election of all the state officers of Virginia, and are now talking about the U. S. Senator.

A telegram goes from Washington to the *Inter Ocean* states that Gen. Francis A. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census is permitting the southern members of Congress to select the Census officials in the southern states. If this is so the Census taking in the south is liable to be doctored on the principle of the tissue ballot. How is this?

There is a French woman in New York who makes a specialty of attending to finger nails. She makes bad looking finger nails look elegantly by working upon them delicately three-quarters of an hour, four or five times. Many New York ladies are charmed with her and take their children to her every week. She calls herself a manicure, and says she is the only one in America, but that they are as common in France as barbers are in New York.

Some good can come out of Nazareth. Keitt, a relative of the Keitt who was a notorious anti-bellum member of Congress from South Carolina, in reference to an Empire under Grant, says: "To assert that any man of this generation can establish an empire upon the ruins this great government of 50,000,000 of people, whose hearts are all aglow with liberty, is twaddling. It is unworthy of consideration, coming from the man it does."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Glances at the Greenback—Sherman's Principle Sound—It is Republican Doctrine—Only a Question of Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1879.

THE WESTERN EXODUS IS A SUCCESS.

Senator Logan is my authority for this statement: He visited the colony when in Kansas, where they had taken up homesteads on government land, and found the families housed and already self supporting. Another year will find them with crops to sell. He states that of the 7,000 who entered Kansas last winter only about one hundred are now being supported by the people. There is no doubt but that if families of these people, accustomed to farm labor and the care of stock, can be settled on government lands they will make a successful farming population. All through the south they are now learning that if they can once reach government land in the west, all they have to do is to live on it to own it. It seems, unless some inducement is made for them to stay, that in the future the number of negroes, possessed of a little money, who will go to the west will steadily increase. Indeed, in one week the railroads carried into Kansas from northern Texas and Louisiana about 1,000 colored emigrants who will settle on government land under the homestead act.

IT DON'T PAY TO LIE.

The would-be organ of the Bourbon Democrats, the *Post* of this city, can tell more useless lies in a given space of time than any being under God's heavens, except a Louisiana witness before a Congressional committee. The result is that it is without friends at home, or credit abroad. Its editors have just been taught a notable lesson that it don't pay to slander and lie. For the last week it has villified the late Secretary of War, McCrary, and loudly called upon all Democratic Senators to vote against confirming him as a United States Judge. It was especially vociferous Tuesday morning in denouncing any Democratic Senator who would vote for him. When the vote was had not one Democrat voted "no," and Mr. Ramsey was on Wednesday unanimously confirmed as Secretary of War. I say this that Republicans in North Carolina may pay no attention to extracts from it printed in your Democratic papers. No one here is so poor as to do it the honor to believe a word it says of any public man or measure.

A LARGE SIZED POLITICAL RUMOR

is current here, to the effect that Mr. Tilden will soon issue a sort of an address to the Democratic party, defending the course he has pursued and announcing that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Presidency. He will then declare his preference for Speaker Randall. It is claimed that Mr. Tilden can carry New York for Mr. Randall, and that the latter can make Pennsylvania one of the doubtful states. Any one who will may believe all of this little story.

A GLANCE AT THE GREENBACK.

On the sole ground of extreme necessity, and only as a war measure, the Republicans by a strict party vote, passed acts during the war, providing for the issue of greenbacks which were made a legal tender for all purposes except the payment of duties on imported goods. The Democrats in Congress and out opposed these acts on the ground that they were unconstitutional, and that this form of money was therefore illegal. When the war closed the Republican party, under the lead of Secretary McColloch, passed acts providing for the gradual retirement of the greenbacks from circulation. The Democrats as a party opposed this measure on the ground that there was not gold and silver enough in the country to replace them, that it would cause a contraction of the currency, make money scarcer and dearer, and thus play into the hands of the National banks and bondholders, and that it would oppress the debtor class, which is the poorer classes, for the benefit of the creditor class, that is to say, the capitalists. By the aid of some Republicans the act providing for the gradual retirement of the greenbacks was repealed and that road toward resumption blocked by the Democratic party.

REPUBLICANS WANT TO RESUME. DEMOCRATS DON'T.

Almost every session of Congress saw some measure brought forward by the Republican majority to make a greenback dollar worth a dollar in coin, and just as regularly the Democratic party opposed them. The panic came. Then, for the time the parties seemed to change front. The Democrats clamored for more currency. They wanted greenbacks. Greenbacks must take the place of the National bank currency. The printing presses must be set running. In short the greenback craze was upon us. It was in the dawn of this craze that Senator John Sherman brought forward his bill providing for resumption in 1879. How the Democrats laughed and jeered at that measure the whole country knows. Many Republicans doubted the wisdom of the measure. Senator Sherman persevered. Everywhere Republicans said, "We do not want to take the greenbacks out of circulation, but we do want to make a greenback dollar worth a dollar. The only way to do that is to provide gold and silver enough in the National Treasury to redeem on demand all the greenbacks that may be presented.

JOHN SHERMAN RESUMES.

Senator John Sherman became Secretary of the Treasury and carried out the law which he had framed and passed amid so much violent opposition from the Democratic party, and doubt within his own. What does resumption really mean? Simply that any person holding greenbacks can now present them at some National treasury and get gold or silver, on demand. That is all. The Republicans alone have made a greenback dollar worth a dollar in gold or silver.

THE PRESENT GREENBACK QUESTION.

There are now over $200,000,000 in gold and silver coin stored in the treasury vaults. It was expected that a large portion of this great coin reserve would be drawn out to redeem greenbacks. That is what this coin reserve is held for. But, now, when the greenback is just as good as a dollar in gold people prefer them to gold, and keep them. Gold is flowing in from abroad. We are daily coining silver. The great reserve of coin is constantly growing larger. Now the greenbacks or legal tenders, about $300,000,000 in in all, form part of the war debt of the country. But a portion of the debt can only be paid by having the greenbacks or legal tenders presented for redemption in coin. The pith and point of the President's and Secretary Sherman's recommendation to Congress is simply that the greenbacks may be called in and paid off in coin, and thus how that much gold and silver go out of the treasury where it is now idle, into circulation among the people. It is not a proposition to contract the currency, but simply a proposal to substitute gold and silver for paper, and at the same time pay so much of the national debt.

IT IS SOUND PRINCIPLE.

No one will for a moment deny that. The only question is, "Is it good policy to disturb the country at this moment by opening up the whole vexed question of national finance?" The Republicans, as a party, say "no!" It is true that the legal tender forms a portion of the war debt. But it bears no interest, and it is held by the people. They know the coin is in the treasury. They simply say: "Let it stay there." They find the greenback more convenient to use than coin. So long as the legal tenders do not materially inflate the volume of currency, and so long as everybody has confidence, why make trouble, unsettle business and disturb confidence?

SENATOR BAYARD ADOPTS THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The Republicans have decided upon the policy of "Letting well enough alone." Senator Bayard, however, steps forward and formally adopts the President's plan of retiring the legal tenders, by presenting a bill which provides that they shall be called in and paid off. His first motive is to "sod up" Senator Thurman's political grave, so to speak, and at the same time strengthen himself with the hard money elements of his party in the east and south. At the same time he desires to win his party from the greenback craze over again to the old Democratic idea of opposition to the legal tenders, and into the Jacksonian principle of hard money. While most of the Democratic Senators side with him, he meets with bitter opposition in the House. In a word, it has become a Democratic fight which will not tend to harmony in their party during the coming Presidential campaign.

A Boston woman receives $10,000 a year in royalties from the sewing machine companies for a simple improvement, or attachment, which she happened to think of one day.

The railroad companies in this city have been losing axle boxes or brasses. William McNeill and Calvin Shaw were arrested and the brasses recovered on Friday last.

When Mr. David Cashwell is talking so glibly about corruptionists he had better say something about the offer he made to a certain person who was a magistrate. He offered the person one half of the proceeds of the office if he would resign in his (Cashwell's) favor. Will Mr. Cashwell explain such questionable conduct? This has the appearance of attempted bribery.

It seems quite evident that nothing material in relation to the finances will be done at the present session. It is reported that the caucus Republican Committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Morrill, Conkling, Hamlin, McMillan, Booth, Kirkwood, Logan and Carpenter, have agreed to do nothing. Mr. Ford of Illinois, a Republican who has been a member since the 43d Congress, and who favors legislation, has had an interview with the President, who says he adheres to his recommendations on his own responsibility, but would not feel aggrieved if the Republicans disagreed with him. Many Republicans admit that the greenbacks ought to be retired, but are averse to touching the finances at present. In the meantime Gen. B. F. Butler is in Washington ready to make his argument in the Chittenden Butler case, trying to get the Supreme Court to advance it upon the calendar, so as to get an early decision. This is the case which involves the legal-tender validity of the government notes.

A representative of the Wilmington *Post* was in Shelby last week. He made himself very obnoxious to some of our citizens, and the treatment he received was not such as was calculated to cause him to remember Shelby as a land of milk and honey for the agent of a dirty radical sheet.

We clip the above from a miserable, lying sheet published in Shelby, N. C. The editor and his paper are too contemptible for any gentleman to notice, and we only notice him for the purpose of showing the people of this country how much liberty there is allowed to Republicans and Republican papers in a place which is under the entire control of a miserable pack of kuklux murderers. We know this fellow is lying when he says Lind, our canvassing agent, acted otherwise than polite to the people of Shelby—but the offence was in canvassing for a Republican paper. Though A. B. Lind is a colored man he is far better than the editor of the Shelby *Aurora*, in every sense of the word. We do not propose to make the dog a hero in his own party by giving him further notice. We humbly apologize to our readers for referring to the miserable fellow at all.

We certainly apologize to the friends of Col. Blocker for publishing the following official vindication, but we do so to let the enemies of Col. Blocker see how he stands at the Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, December 5, 1879.

O. H. Blocker, Esq., Revenue Agent, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR:—I have received a report from Revenue Agent Kellogg, who was directed to investigate the charges against you as originally published in the Milton *Chronicle* and copied in the Raleigh *Observer*. You are informed that from the report of Revenue Agent Kellogg I am well satisfied that all the charges made against you were without foundation in fact.

You possess the entire confidence and regard of this office, and I trust that you will continue to discharge your duties in the same faithful and impartial manner which has characterized your work heretofore.

Respectfully,
GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. ly

$20 IN GOLD.

We will pay TWENTY DOLLARS IN GOLD to any person who sends us the LARGEST NUMBER of PAYING SUBSCRIBERS up to the 15th day of January, 1880.

EDITOR POST.

Rev. B. R. Hall has left for his new field of labor at Statesville.

A foundling was left at Mr. John G. Oldenbottle's door Friday morning. The little thing is white and was only about four hours old when found. No clue.

Some rascals broke open the peanut house of Capt. S. W. Nobles, about two miles from this city on Thursday night last. Quite a quantity of peanuts were taken.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Fanny Hayes, colored, became jealous and resolved to put her jealous nature out of existence. She took laudanum, but the dose was not large enough, and Fanny is now out of danger.

THE DEATH OF DR. J. FRANCIS KING.—The intelligence reached here last Monday that Dr. King had died the day before in New York. The news of his death filled the hearts of his many friends in this city with sadness. He was born in Beaufort town, and was in his 48th year. He received his degree as a Medical Practitioner at one of the schools of New York City, settled at first in Washington in Beaufort county, and in 1865 in this city, where he has practiced ever since. He was distinguished in his profession as a careful physician and a skillful surgeon, and his easy manners and close attention to patients had endeared him to many people here. His funeral took place on Wednesday from his late residence and from the St. John's Church, and his remains were deposited in Oakdale Cemetery.

POLITICAL SPEECH BEFORE THE HISTORICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, ON THE 22D OF NOV. 1879.—To the very great surprise of every one who knows the man, the Society known by the name of the "Historical and Scientific Society," invited David Cashwell of this city to deliver an address concerning the causes of the panic of 1873.—Well, the little man accepted, to the utter astonishment of the extenders of the invitation. He was on time and delivered a political speech, in which he arraigned the administration during and since the war for the panic of 1873. He outrageously abused the officials of the government including the judiciary. He spoke in the most bitter terms of the Electoral Commission which declared that Hayes and Wheeler were elected President and Vice President. Now this man is holding an office under the judicial branch of the government. Every particle of bread he has eaten since 1868 he has got from the government. Now, can Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, the presiding Judge of this District, allow the administration of President Hayes to be insulted by one of his officials? We ask this question knowing that Judge Brooks is a friend of President Hayes, and we believe he will take proper steps to vindicate, in the proper manner, a slander published by one of his subordinates. If this Clerk of the U. S. Superior Court desires to enter politics he should leave his present position. A few words about the Historical and Scientific Society: If they propose to turn their Society into a political debating society we desire fair play, and the reply to Mr. Cashwell; not particularly ourselves, but for a Republican. Will our application be granted? If so, we will be able to show that the primary cause of the panic was the war, brought on by the southern secessionists. But Mr. Cashwell never did himself the honor to fight for what he advocates.

Rev. J. B. Taylor, of the First Baptist Church, has received an acknowledgment from Mr. J. H. Mills, Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, of $116.50 being the proceeds of the collection taken up on the occasion of the joint services at the Baptist Church on Thanksgiving Day, which was participated in by the two Methodist, the two Presbyterian, the Baptist and the Lutheran Churches of this city.

SOCIAL CLUB.—The Metropolitan Social Club, composed of the young colored men of this city, was organized on Monday night last, with the following officers: Thos. E. Scott, President; John Howard, Vice President; M. H. Hill, Secretary; Joseph Hankins, Assistant Secretary; Joshua Westry, Treasurer; Chas. W. Norwood, Chairman.

LOST HIS LASSES.—Thursday night a roundsman discovered a fellow rolling off a barrel of molasses. As soon as the police wanted to talk about it with him he left his sorgum but made "long lick" for parts unknown. The stolen barrel was claimed by Messrs. Hall & Pearsall.

During the late term of the Superior Court, which closed its labors on Saturday evening last, 170 civil cases were called, in 55 of which judgments were rendered in, 8 appeals were taken to the Supreme Court, and 107 were continued over until the next term.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—At a meeting of Section No. 221, of the Endowment Rank of the Order of Knights of Pythias, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—F. W. Ortman.
Vice President—H. G. Flanner.
Chaplain—H. C. Prempert.
Secretary and Treasurer—John L. Dudley.
Guide—John Haar, Jr.
Guard—Jos. Sternberger.
Sentinel—W. H. Yopp.
Medical Examiner—Geo. G. Thomas, M. D.

LETTER FROM PENDER.

BURGAW, PENDER CO., N. C.,
December 6, 1879.

EDITOR POST:—Since my last, the time for the renewal of "Bonds" for county officials has come and gone, all except the Register of Deeds renewal, I am informed, with their old sureties. Another month was allowed the Register of Deeds, a Republican (so called, whose office as I spoke of in my last is run by the Probate Judge, a Democrat,) to present his bond. The "Boom" still continues and judging from the many improvements, one of which, the most noticeable, an elegant brick chimney has been erected to the building by the county, belonging to the Probate Judge and rented by him to the county for offices. Stoves had been provided for the building by the county. Why this expense of a chimney? is the county out of debt? It must be or a useless expenditure of this kind would not have been countenanced by the Chairman of County Commissioners. Some attribute it to a personal benefit. One thing, I do know, that the Chairman's son-in-law teaches school in the upper story of this building that is rented, or supposed to be, by the county. What we contend for, is, that the landlord should bear the expense of improvement to his own property to make it as per contract—comfortable.

I am not prepared to say what rent, if any, is paid to the county for the use of a part of the building for purposes other than those pertaining to county affairs. If not then we are paying taxes to support personal gain. These questions are growing deep into the minds of those that think for themselves. With all of these facts, which will, with many more, be explained to the people before the next election. You will please advance my figures, quoted in last at 200. The most sanguine Democrats concede the county to the Republicans by figures nearly reaching those named by me. Let their opinions be as they may, place Pender at the head of 1880's calendar, Republican majority 700 and two precincts to hear from. In my next I will give you something of the feelings as to your State and National tickets.

Yours,
EPHRAM.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually affects a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER will cure dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-fail ing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c

6th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. PAIN-KILLER as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, &c.

8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Boils, Felons, Whitlows Old Sores, giving relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in time and Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to supply themselves with this valuable remedy, and to keep it always near at hand.

The PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial.

Be sure and buy the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keep it for sale.

15-1y

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a banging shutter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

IF WE COULD ONLY HAVE KNOWN what a storm was brewing (in a teapot) and how far off that shutter was, we should never have ventured our head outside of that window; but it is too late for regrets now; we are nonplussed, completely squelched, have been sat upon, and our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies on

SATURDAY NEXT

and we stake our reputation on its being the grandest funeral they ever witnessed.

As he slips he slides, and every time he slides he slips up most woefully. We leave our "kind friends" to find out the meaning of the above, and while they are doing so we will ask the following questions:

Havn't we the ugliest and dirtiest store in the State?

Havn't we the poorest stock of goods in Wilmington?

Havn't we made prices much higher since we commenced?

Havn't we been very unaccommodating and impolite to you?

Havn't we charged you for all the goods delivered?

Havn't we made a great many mistakes and refused to correct them when our attention was called thereto?

All of our friends who answer "yes" to the above questions will please not buy from us any more. Respectfully and truly,

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO.

In glancing over last Sunday's paper we regretted to notice the tacit acknowledgment from some of our brother grocers that we had taken away part of their trade, and making an appeal to the others not to leave them. We regret this exceedingly, especially as they were so kind and considerate about our coming to grief, but suppose, as we have determined to do the

LARGEST RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS

ever done in Wilmington, we will in the future have to keep from being so tender hearted, and CUT DOWN PRICES a little more.

THE BLOODY CHASM HAS BEEN BRIDGED OVER.

THE LITTLE JOKERS are not quite gone.

A fine line of TOILET SOAPS received to-day, very low down.

The OLD CAPE FEAR is flourishing and MARTELLE swimming.

We have been over and smoked that "Cigar of Peace," (a fine Havana it was,) but still think it would be bad policy to stop furnishing the papers with our fine literary productions, as they have the tendency to keep prices very low, which we, of course, with all other good grocers, desire; only want enough left to pay for clerk's hire, store rent and taxes.

NOT PURITANICAL.

Although opposed to the drinking of Liquors, P. L. BRIDGERS & CO. are not puritanical enough to refuse to sell them, as they think no FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE can afford to be without; but they promise the ladies that they would never find out there was any on the premises, as it must be taken elsewhere to be drunk.

BUMGARDNER,

STUART'S DEW and

DURHAM OLD RYE

received this week.

TRY OUR BUTTER AND LARD

The purest, oldest, and best CORN WHISKEY in the State, to be bought only at

P. L. BRIDGERS & CO'S

N. B.—We feel highly flattered at the notice taken of our advertisements, especially by a fellow grocer, who was not surprised at the absence of our usual Sunday morning ad, on account of one of our friends having gone to New York Saturday night.

dec 14 P. L. B. & CO.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1879.

Senator Ransom is made to assert that the negroes of the south generally are Democrats, and that the conversion of negroes to Democracy has of late become wide spread. We do not believe that Senator Ransom ever said any such thing.

Wade Hampton says that he believes a solid support of Bayard's resolution by the southern Congressmen will disabuse the northern people that the south wants an inflated currency so that they can pay their state and private debts easily. He thinks also that the south ough to be warned by the late elections.

In the upper cotton counties of Louisiana the Republicans went to the polls with the rallying cry—"A fair vote or Kansas." The cry now is "Exodus," which promises to commence in earnest and continue until northern Louisiana is stripped of labor. This will be the price paid for bull-dozing.

The great Cincinnati Southern Railroad, on which that city has expended $18,000,000, and which connects Cincinnati with Chattanooga, is completed. When our road is completed to Asheville and down the French Broad, if it ever is, Wilmington will be within 600 miles of Cincinnati. This great work imposes $1,500,000 annual tax upon Cincinnati, but it opens to that ambitious city a splendid artery of trade into the south.

A pleasant affair occurred at Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, the wife of the President, was visiting a friend in the town, when she was invited to visit the High and Grammar schools. Mrs. Hayes gratified all the children by shaking hands with them, saying kind words to many, and made the children very proud and happy. Songs were sung, pieces were recited, and Master Vincent, of the senior class, presented the first of American ladies with a floral horse shoe and a basket of flowers, saying that these gifts were presented as a token of esteem for "the wife of our honored President and the distinguished and worthy representative of American women." Well said, Master Vincent! and there was a proud and smiling three hundred school children who will never forget the kindness of the gentle lady.

An English visitor, Mr. William B. Forwood, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, England, was introduced on 'Change in Cincinnati, and made a short address, in which he said he had made an extensive tour of the cotton states, and though it was somewhat hazardous to attempt to estimate the cotton crop in this country, he was satisfied the increase this year would be between 200,000 and 300,000 bales. He was glad to say that it had been produced cheaper than usual, and was being gathered, packed, and shipped in much better order than ever before. He congratulated the city on its enterprise in building a road to the south, and the whole country on its prosperity, and ventured the opinion that the present good times would be enduring, and that his country would soon be enjoying the same blessing.

SHERMAN.

John Sherman has been in uninterrupted public life for nearly twenty-five years, as Member of Congress, United States Senator and Secretary of the Treasury. In all this time he has been known to the Republicans of the whole Union as a man of courage and convictions, a fearless champion of freedom and a strenuous advocate of public honesty. At all times and everywhere he has vigorously maintained Republican principles.—*Elizabeth City North Carolinian.*

This is the fourth time the Czar has escaped assassination. In his speech to the committee of reception at Moscow he said that he was anxious chiefly for the welfare of Russia, that he had placed himself in the hands of Providence, and that God had preserved him.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that 87 negro emigrants arrived there and were assigned comfortable quarters, and were afterwards started for their new homes, being distributed between Putnam and Wayne Counties. They were from Goldsboro, North Carolina.

The Latest Snake and Spider Story

Rutherford county, North Carolina, "is some" on snakes and spiders. The Asheville *Journal* tells of an adder that was eleven feet six and one-fourth inches in length, and measured twelve and three fourth inches around the body. It was shot several times with rifles and found to have teeth like a fice. A spider, seen by fifty people, was killed, and is thus described: "Its color was blue and white spotted, and it measured six inches across the back, was eleven inches long, and had legs like a man's fingers.

A Chicago girl, who claims to have proved it by experiment, says that "by putting a lover in the rays of a blue-glass window he can be made to propose at one sitting."

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

We print enough of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to give our readers some idea of the judgment which is exercised in managing the vast financial transactions of our country. The annual financial transactions of our government amount to $288,000,000, and we carry a public debt of $1,797,643,700. And yet our four per cent. bonds command a premium of 3½ cents in foreign money markets. This is due, it is true to the fact of our enormous surplus production, which is evidenced by the fact that we sold to the outside world during the last fiscal year nearly $265,000,000 more than we bought. But it is due also to the high financial honor which pervades our highest financial circles, and which induces them to guard our national credit as if it were their own. But still more is it due to the sagacity, foresight, coolness and judgment of the head of our great financial Department. It is also because the head of that Department commands the respect and confidence of the great business and monetary centres of this country and the world, that this nation maintains its ascendancy in the money markets.

It is not to much purpose to call attention to the details of the Secretary's report, inasmuch as it is arranged under heads so that it is easily understood. But it may be said that in the judicious economy with which the Department is conducted it is remarkable. Such things as the annual saving of $19,990,846.50 by the refunding of the 5 and 6 per cent. in 4 per cent. bonds, such savings in the collection of our vast revenues, and such minor details of actual reforms in all parts of this service, gives confidence and satisfaction, not only to the great business interests but to the volume of the people themselves.

It happened that at the opening of Congress the President in his message used the following language in regard to legal tenders or greenbacks: "It is my firm conviction that the issue of legal tender paper money based wholly upon the authority and credit of the government, except in extreme emergency, is without warrant in the constitution." And when some one addressed him a letter remonstrating against his declaration, the President replied still more emphatically that "the only constitutional legal tender is gold and silver." The President also said in his message: "The issue of United States notes with the capacity of legal tender between private individuals was not authorized except as a means of rescuing the country from imminent peril. The circulation of these notes as paper money, for any protracted period of time after the accomplishment of this purpose, was not contemplated by the framers of the law under which they were issued. They anticipated the redemption and withdrawal of these notes at the earliest practicable period consistent with the attainment of the object for which they were provided."

The Secretary in his report also said: "The legal tender clause, gives no additional credit or sanction to the notes, but tends to impair confidence and create fears of overissue. It would seem, therefore, that now and during the maintenance of resumption it is a useless and objectionable assertion that of power, which Congress might now repeal on the ground of expediency alone. When it is considered that its constitutionality is seriously contested, and that from its nature it is subject to grave abuse, it would now appear to be wise to withdraw the exercise of such a power." And he also recommended that the coinage of silver should cease.

It happend to be the opinion of a majority of the Republicans in Congress that there should be no legislation at all on financial questions during this [illegible] and that it was best to [illegible] alone for the present. So there arose much criticism from certain newspapers and some public men, regarding the recommendations of the President and the Secretary. It will be berne in mind that the Supreme Court had once uttered an opinion against the constitutional authority of the government to issue such paper, except as a war measure, or in an imminent emergency, as these credits were in fact issued. Then again the same high tribunal had reversed that decision, and the issue of this currency and the making of it a legal tender, was declared to be in accordance with the Constitution. And right now another case is before that Court, and at no very distant period will be pressed to a decision, with a strong likelihood that the second decision may be reversed.

The better opinion will probably prevail that the greenbacks shall be ultimately retired, and that by some process gold and silver shall arrive on the same basis. So it may be an open question as to the time of doing it, or whether this is the proper time. The fear on the part of the Republicans probably was that when legislation once began on the finances there would be no certainty where it would end. We suppose there will be no serious misunderstanding between the President and the Secretary and Congress and that whatever these may be at the bottom of the differences, will be amicably adjusted.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The following is an intelligible abstract of Mr. Sherman's report:

Total ordinary receipts,	$273,827,184.46
Total ordinary expenditures,	266,947,883.53
Leaving a surplus of	$6,879,300.93

The amount due the sinking fund for the year was $36,955,604.63, leaving a deficiency on this account of $30,076,303.70.

The differences between this and the previous year are there given in detail.

For the present fiscal year the actual and estimated receipts will be: for the quarter ending September 30, 1879, actual, $79,843,579.46; estimated, $208,156,420.54.

The expenditures for the same period actual and estimated will be—actual, $91,683,385.10, and, estimated, $172,316,614.90.

Total receipts, actual and estimated, $288,000,000; total expenditures, actual and estimated, $264,000,000, leaving a balance of $24,000,000.

After applying the balance or the special deposit of United States notes held in the Treasury for the redemption of fractional currency, amounting to $8,375,934, to the payment of arrears of pensions, as directed in section 3 of the act approved June 21, 1879, the increased revenue derived during the months of July, August, and September of the present fiscal year was fully absorbed by current expenses and the payment of $16,374,249.60 arrears of pensions accruing under the act approved Jan. 21, 1879. Notwithstanding these unusual demands, the department has been able to purchase and apply to the sinking fund out of the surplus revenues for the month of October $10,050,000 in 6 per cent. bonds of 1881, and $676,050 in 5 per cent. bonds issued under the act of March 3, 1864. The latter is the excess of redemption of these bonds over issues of 4 per cents under the Refunding acts, and unless unexpected appropriations, available for expenditure within this year, are made by Congress, the surplus revenues, in addition to paying off the balance of arrears of pensions, will probably enable the department to apply to the sinking fund account during the year the sum of $21,000,000.

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1881, estimated by existing laws, will be—total ordinary receipts, $288,000,000.

The estimates of expenditures of the same period received from the several executive departments are as follows—total, $278,097,364.39, or, an estimated surplus of $9,902,635.61.

Should Congress increase the appropriations beyond this limit, or repeal or reduce existing taxes, other sources of revenue must be provided. Should this course be determined upon, which, however, the Secretary does not recommend, he would suggest, as a means of meeting the deficiency, the restoration of a moderate duty on tea and coffee, and the levying of an internal tax upon manufactures of opium, as hereinafter more fully stated.

The Secretary calls the attention of Congress, in this connection, to the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and July 14, 1870, requiring the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States within each fiscal year after the 1st day of July, 1862, to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest in like manner to be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time direct. These acts are regarded as imposing upon the Secretary the duty of providing for the sinking fund out of the surplus revenues of the government. It has been impossible to comply with these requirements during the past few years, owing to the loss of revenue consequent upon the general depression of business throughout the country. But as the prospects for increased revenues enlarge with the renewed activity in all branches of industry, it seems proper at this time to urge the importance of meeting the obligations created by these acts. It is estimated that $37,828,220.72 will be required for this purpose during the next year.

The Secretary calls attention to the rigid economy of the expenditures, and asks that more caution be exercised by the appropriation committees, and that certain permanent appropriations be repealed.

RESUMPTION.

Copied entire, what the Secretary says on the subject of resumption and the currency:

At the date of my annual report, Dec. 2, 1878, the preparations for the resumption of specie payments provided for by the act approved Jan. 14, 1875, had been substantially completed. On the 1st day of January, 1879, the day fixed for the resumption of specie payments, the reserve of coin over and above all matured liabilities was $133,508,804.50. Previous to that time, in view of resumption, United States notes and coin were freely received and paid in private business as equivalents. Actual resumption commenced at the time fixed by law, without any material demand for coin, and without disturbance to public or private business. No distinction has been made since that time between coin and United States notes in the collection of duties, or in the payment of the principal or interest of the public debt. The great body of coin indebtedness has been paid in United States notes at the request of creditors. The total amount of United States notes presented for redemption from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1879, was $11,256,678. But little coin has been demanded on the coin liabilities of the Government during the same period, though the amount accruing exceeded $170,000,000. Meantime, coin was freely paid into the Treasury, and gold bullion was deposited in the Assay Office and paid for in United States notes. The aggregate gold and silver coin and bullion in the Treasury increased during that period from $167,558,734.19 to $225,133,558.72, and the net balance available for resumption increased from $135,508,804.50 to $152,737,155.48.

In accordance with the position taken in the last annual report, United States notes have been received since Jan. 1, last in payment of duties on import.

To meet the local demand for coin in places other than New York city, persons applying have been paid silver coin for United States notes, the coin being delivered to them on established express lines free of expense; and for some time gold and silver coin has been freely paid out at the several Sub-Treasuries upon current obligations of the government.

There has been, however, but little demand for coin, and United States notes and the circulating notes of national banks have been received and paid out at par with coin in all business transactions, public or private, in all parts of the country.

The specie standard thus happily secured has given an impetus to all kinds of business. Many industries, greatly depressed since the panic of 1873, have revived, while increased activity has been shown in all branches of production, trade, and commerce. Every preparation for resumption was accompanied with increased business and confidence, and its consummation has been followed by a revival of productive industry unexampled in our previous history.

It is made the duty of this department to maintain resumption, and for this purpose, in addition to the use of surplus revenue and the fund for resumption purposes, the Secretary is authorized to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, either 4, 4½, or 5 per cent. bonds of the description set out in the Refunding act approved July 14, 1870. This act is based upon the idea that all the necessary expenditures of the Government appropriated for by Congress will be met by the current revenues, leaving the surplus revenues and the reserve fund available for resumption. It is also provided by that act that the amount of United States notes to be redeemable on demand in coin shall be gradually reduced to the sum of $300,000,000. The act approved May 31, 1878, increases the maximum of United States notes upon which resumption is to be maintained to the sum of $346,681,016, the amount outstanding at the date of the passage of the act. It also provides as follows: "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the Treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again, and kept in circulation." This act must be construed in connection with the provision of the Constitution that "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

The reserve fund created by the Resumption act could not, without further legislation, be applied to the payment of current appropriations; nor is it to be presumed that Congress will omit to provide ample revenues to meet such appropriations. Therefore, under existing law, the notes received into the Treasury in exchange for coin will always be available for the purchase of, or exchange for, coin or bullion. Any United States notes in the Treasury may be exchanged for coin under the authority of section 3,700 of the Revised Statutes. When notes cannot be used at par for that purpose they must necessarily remain in the Treasury.

To avoid all uncertainty, it is respectfully recommended that by law the resumption fund be specifically defined and set apart for the redemption of United States notes, and that the notes redeemed shall only be issued in exchange for, or purchase of, coin or bullion. The great convenience and easy transportation of notes has thus far enabled the Treasury to exchange them for coin or bullion at all the centres of production of gold and silver in this country, and also to pay for large sums of foreign coin at the Assay Office in New York, without any material draft on the resumption fund, and it is believed that this voluntary exchange will, in ordinary times, furnish the Treasury with all the coin necessary.

It would be only in an emergency, not easy to foresee and not likely to arise, that the power to sell bonds for resumption purposes would be exercised, but it should be preserved to meet any extraordinary demand for the redemption of notes which might possibly occur. The Secretary is, therefore, of the opinion that the provisions of existing law are ample to enable the department to maintain resumption, even upon the present volume of United States notes. In view however, of the large inflow of gold into the country, and the high price of public securities, it would seem to be a favorable time to invest a portion of the [illegible] in United States notes, to be retired and canceled, and in this way gradually to reduce the maximum of such notes to the sum of $300,000,000, the amount fixed by the Resumption act.

The Secretary respectfully calls the attention of Congress to the question whether United States notes ought still to be a legal tender in the payment of debts. The power of Congress to make them such was asserted by Congress during the war, and was upheld by the Supreme Court. The power to reissue them in time of peace, after they are once redeemed, is still contested in that court. Prior to 1862 only gold and silver were a legal tender. Bullion was deposited by private individuals in the Mints, and coined in convenient forms and designs indicating weight and fineness. Paper money is a promise to pay such coin. No Constitutional objection is raised against the issue of notes not bearing interest, to be used as a part of the circulating medium. The chief objection to the emission of paper money by the government grows out of the legal tender clause, for without this the United States note would be measured by its convenience in use, its safety, and its prompt redemption. In war and during a grave public exigency, other considerations may properly prevail, but it would seem that during peace, and especially during times of prosperity and surplus revenue, the promissory note of the United States ought to stand like any other promissory note. It should be current money only by being promptly redeemed in coin on demand. The note of the United States is now received for all public dues, and is carefully limited in amount; it is promptly redeemed on demand, and ample reserves in coin are provided to give confidence in, and security for, such redemption. With these conditions maintained, the United States note will be readily received and paid on all demands. While they are maintained, the legal-tender clause gives no additional credit or sanction to the notes, but tends to impair confidence and to create fears of overissue.

It would seem, therefore, that now and during the maintenance of resumption it is a useless and objectionable assertion of power, which Congress might now repeal on the ground of expediency alone. When it is considered that its constitutionality is seriously contested, and that from its nature it is subject to grave abuse, it would now appear to be wise to withdraw the exercise of such a power, leaving it in reserve, to be again resorted to in such a period of war or grave emergency as existed in 1862.

The government derives an advantage in circulating its notes without interest, and the people prefer such notes to coin as money for their convenience in use in their certain redemption in coin on demand. This mutual advantage may be secured without the exercise of questionable power, nor need any inconvenience arise from the repeal of the legal-tender clause as to future contracts. Contracting parties may stipulate for either gold or silver coin or current money. In the absence of an express stipulation for coin, the reasonable presumption would exist that the parties contemplated payment in current money, and such presumption might properly be declared by law and the contract enforced accordingly. The Secretary, therefore, respectfully submits to Congress whether the legal-tender clause should not now be repealed as to all future contracts, and parties be left to stipulate the mode of payment. United States notes should still be receivable for all dues to the government; they should be promptly redeemed on demand, and ample provision made to secure such redemption.

MINTS AND COINAGE.

The value of the gold coinage executed during the year was $40,986,912; of standard silver dollars, $27,227,506; of subsidiary silver coin, $38,250; of minor coin, $97,798; total $68,312,592.50. Gold and silver were separated in the Mints and the Assay Office in New York to the amount of $20,759,549.97 in gold and $10,687,526.97 in silver, a total of $31,447,076.94; and fine and unparted bars were made in the amount of $12,976,812.68 of gold and $9,045,802.11 of silver. The Mints and Assay Offices generally are in excellent condition, and their capacity is sufficient to meet the demand for coinage and bars.

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The bullion produced from the mines of the United States for the last year is estimated by the Director of the Mint to be nearly $80,000,000, the proportions of gold and silver being about equal. The year's total production is less than that of the preceding year, caused by a diminution in the yield of the mines of Nevada, which was not compensated for by increased production in other places. The Director estimates the coin in the country on Oct. 31, 1879, at $305,759,497 of gold, and $121,456,355 of silver; the bullion in Mints and the New York Assay Office at that date, awaiting coinage, amounted to $49,931,035 of gold, and $4,553,182 of silver, making the total amount of coin and bullion, $481,691,069. The estimating of the specie in the country at any given time is always difficult, but this estimate appears to have been carefully prepared from coinage reports and statistics of recoinage, export and import. The amount of gold and silver annually used in the arts and manufactures forms no inconsiderable factor in estimating the production of the mines or the specie available for circulation, and an attempt has been made to arrive at the amounts so used from the records of the New York Assay Office, which furnishes the principal part of the metals consumed for these purposes, and from reports of the manufacturers. The general result, while incomplete in details, indicates that the total consumption for purposes other than coinage is in excess of estimates heretofore made.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The Secretary calls attention to his former recommendation that the coining of silver be so far limited as to be kept on par with gold, and adds:

He again respectfully calls the attention of Congress to the importance of further limiting the coinage of the silver dollar. The market value of the bullion in this coin has been, during the past year, from 10 to 16 per cent. less than the market value of the bullion in the gold dollar. The total number of silver dollars coined to Nov. 1, 1879, under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, was [illegible], of which [illegible] was in circulation, and the remainder, $[illegible], in the Treasury at that time. No effort has been spared to put this coin in circulation. Owing to its limited coinage, it has been kept at par, but its free coinage would soon reduce its current value to its bullion value, and thus establish a single silver standard. The inevitable result would be to exclude gold coin from circulation.

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The Secretary cannot too strongly urge the importance of adjusting the coinage rates of the two metals by treaties with commercial nations, and, until this can be done, of limiting the coinage of the silver dollar to such a sum as, in the opinion of Congress, would enable the department to readily maintain the standard dollars of gold and silver at par with each other.

REFUNDING.

On the [illegible] of November 1878 the amount of four per cent. consols already issued was $144,770,000, and the amount of bonds redeemable was $371,-124,800 6 per cents. of March 31, 1865; $300,000 5 per cents of June 14th, 1858, and $194,566,300 of March 31, 1864. Total, $[illegible].

Congress did not modify the act requiring the three months notice, so that it might be left at the discretion of the Secretary, and soon June 1st, 1879, the four per cent loan was put on the market. The bonds were so rapidly sold in this country as to prevent the shipment of gold, and thus in details which the report gives, the refunding went on until there had been refunded $370,848,750 six per cents, and $193,890,250 five per cents.

The total amount of annual interest on all 5 and 6 per cent bonds refunded since 1870 was $81,639,684.50, and the total amount now paid is $61,738,838, making an annual saving of $19,900,846.50.

The five and six per cent bonds which will mature in 1880 and 1881 will amount to $782,071,700. Of these the Secretary recommends as follows:

It is respectfully suggested that authority be given at the present session of Congress to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, four per cent bonds of the description set forth in the said act of July 14, 1870, and refunding certificates of the description set forth in the act of February 26, 1879, with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, except as hereinafter stated, to the extent necessary to redeem the bonds falling due on or before July 1, 1881, above described, and to use the proceeds for that purpose.

It is hoped that the advancing credit of the country will enable the Secretary to sell such bonds and certificates at a premium, but it seems better to maintain the general conditions of the four per cent. bond rather than to undertake to sell a bond at a lower interest. The four per cent. consol is now universally known. The rate of interest is as low as will generally maintain the bond at par, and the premium will measure its advance above par at favorable periods. The certificates should bear the same rate and be sold on the same terms as the bonds. It is important that the authority granted should include the power to refund, from the passage of the act at the present session, and to prepay the excess of interest on the bond to be refunded prior to its maturity. The present is believed to be an exceptionally favorable time for such refunding.

NATIONAL BANKS

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives complete statistics relative to the operations of the national banking system from its organization until the present time. The number of banks in operation on October 2 of the present year, the date of their last reports, was 2,048 and the aggregate capital, $454,067,365; surplus, $114,786,528, individual deposits, $719,737,568; specie, including United States coin certificates, $42,173,731,233; legal tender notes, including United States certificates, $95,973,446; loans, $875,013,107. The total circulation outstanding on November 1, was $337,181,418.

* * * * *

The very large taxes paid by national banks to the national, state and municipal authorities, have been a great aid in relieving other property from the burden of taxation, and, in the aggregate, are more than the interest at four per cent. on their entire circulation. Thus the large amount of non-taxable United States bonds held by them became taxable, and these taxes are in effect paid for the franchise they enjoy of issuing circulating notes.

* * * * *

The circulation of the banks which, since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, has largely decreased, is now increasing in its aggregate amount, showing that the system responds promptly to the varying requirements of business.

The advantages of this system over any system of banks hitherto devised are that their circulating notes are secured beyond peradventure of loss; they are of universal credit in the country wherever issued; they are more perfectly protected from counterfeiting; they equalize exchanges between distant parts of the country; they are promptly redeemed on demand at one common place, the banks are subject to a strict and vigilant surveillance by independent officers of the government; their condition is frequently made known to the public; and they contribute a very large percentage of their profits in the way of taxes. A system of banking that, after an existence of sixteen years, through war and periods of great inflation and great depression has produced such results, may fairly appeal for the confidence and support of Congress.

The immense transactions of the government in money are shown by the following:

The receipts of the government from all sources have amounted during the last year, as shown by warrants, to $1,066,634,827.46, of which $792,807,643 have been received from loans; $137,250,047.70 from customs; 113,561,610.58 from internal revenue and $23,015,598.18 from sales of land and from [illegible]. [illegible] were deposited as follows:

In independent treasury offices,	[illegible]
In national bank depositories	$653,271,319 03

The disbursements for collecting the revenue from customs for this year is $5,485,779.30, a total reduction of $818,500.54 in two years.

The Secretary discusses the advalorem system of the tariff and recommends it with the exception of some articles. He recommends heavier duty on opium and rice.

The receipts from internal revenue for this year have increased on spirits $2,149,468.89. The total of internal revenue is $113,918,466.87.

The excess of exports over imports this year are $264,661,666. The Secretary is in favor of some measure by which we can recover our old position in the ocean carrying trade.

He recommends that all claims liable to adjustment by accounting officers shall not be considered unless presented in six years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heaviest dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of June, July and August (the time when the Jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled, and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for $1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, POSTPAID, any article to the value of $2.50; on receipt of $1.00 articles to the value of $5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

	EACH.
Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins	85c.
" Sleeve Buttons, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Bosom Studs, Engraved or Stone Setting	85c.
" Round or Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	85c.
" or Ladies' Plain, Band, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings	85c.
Ladies' Long or Round Fancy Bosom Pins	85c.
" Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match	85c.
" Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins	85c.
Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cts.	
Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved	$1.00
" First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc	1.00
" or Gent's Brilliant Diamond-Set Rings	1.00
" Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin	1.00
" Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match	1.00
Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Sleeve Buttons	1.00
" Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3)	1.00
" Cameo and other Stone Rings large	1.00
" Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm	1.00
" Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins	1.00
Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of $1.00.	
Gent's Long New Style Vest Chain and Charm	[illegible]
" Scarf Rings and Pins, New Styles and Extra Fine	[illegible]
" Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs	[illegible]
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and Onyx Sleeve Buttons	[illegible]
" or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone Rings	[illegible]
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins	[illegible]
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Pins	[illegible]
" Extra Finished Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Ear Drops	[illegible]
" Long Opera or Guard Chains	[illegible]
" Fancy Neck Chain and Charm	[illegible]
Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of $2.00	
Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins	[illegible]
" Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3)	[illegible]
" Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Single Stud	[illegible]
" Fine Finished Long Link Vest Chain and Charm	[illegible]
" Very Nobby and Latest Style Scarf Rings and Pins	[illegible]
" or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx and Amethyst Sleeve Buttons	[illegible]
Ladies' Etruscan Necklaces, very heavy	[illegible]
" Long Opera and Guard Chains, very heavy	[illegible]
" Australian Diamond and other Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops	[illegible]
" Stone Set and other Fancy Cuff Pins	[illegible]
" Heavy Engraved Locket for Miniatures	[illegible]
" Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy	[illegible]
Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of $3.00.	
Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medallion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket	[illegible]
" Long Opera Chain, with or without Slide and Tassel	[illegible]
" Heavy Large Miniature Medallion Locket	[illegible]
" Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelets	[illegible]
" Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear Drops	[illegible]
" or Gent's Massive Wedding Rings Plain or Band	[illegible]
" or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings	[illegible]
" Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality	[illegible]
" Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality	[illegible]
" or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons	[illegible]
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain	[illegible]
" Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins	[illegible]
" Stone and Fancy Leaf Scarf Pins and Rings	[illegible]
" Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs	[illegible]
" Massive Solitaire Stud	[illegible]
Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of [illegible]	

All of this Jewelry is of a good quality, but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the $2.50 articles are of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the [illegible].

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a $15.00 order for our Jewelry as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club a present of any one of the following Watches:

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting Case Geneva Watch.

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.

1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for $[illegible], or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain for [illegible].

Agents who cannot send [illegible] orders [illegible] them, and when said orders shall have amounted to $15.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, And Send In Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. [illegible], says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agrees to do they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first publication, and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express, Sept. [illegible], says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and on the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Stockman, Sept. [illegible], says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending for what they desire."

As to our responsibility we also refer you to the following firms: Bloomgren Bros., [illegible] & 161 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Willer, Wagner & Umbdenstock, [illegible] So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following.

All sums of money to the amount of $1.00 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter, Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent as above directed. All orders under $[illegible] strictly cash. On orders of $[illegible] or over, $[illegible] must accompany the order, and balance, when desired, will be collected on delivery. But no goods will be sent C. O. D. to a greater distance than 500 miles. Any money received for these goods after the stock is exhausted will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken the same as cash in any amount less than $1.00.

If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and New Inventions sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address plainly:

THE INVENTORS' AGENCY,

J. A. KINSMAN, Prop.,

116 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

oct 19—4m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JEWELRY

$75.00 worth for $15.00

—AND A—

Solid Abyssinian Gold Watch

FREE!

The above offer is genuine, although at first sight you would consider it impossible. We will explain: Since we first established our business here, March 1st, 1878, we have paid particular attention to the buying of Bankrupt and Auction lots of Jewelry and

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1879.

GOOD DOCTRINE.

Appeals are still being made to the people of the south to present a united and compact front against the Republican north. Their passions and prejudices are still successfully appealed to to unite them on the basis of sectional hostility against the dominant party of the other section. This is seen in the result of the latest elections held in the southern states. It is now claimed that they are all united in support of the Democratic party. The greatest boast of that party now is that in the coming Presidential election it will obtain the vote of the "solid south" for its candidate. The basis upon which the "solid south" has been built up is the old Democratic doctrine of state's rights. To what good? What is expected as the final result of such a state of things, should it be allowed to continue? Like causes always produce like effects under like circumstances. It will be said there is no danger now, because there is no great sectional interest, like slavery, involved. But the same centrifugal principle of paramount state sovereignty *is* involved, and history informs us that many desolating wars have been undertaken and fought for the maintenance of merely abstract principles. And even if this state of things does not eventually lead to renewal of hostilities, it will prevent a complete restoration of peace and harmony and fraternal feeling. It will prevent us, as Americans, from becoming a homogeneous people, which is of all things the most to be desired. Then, why should it be allowed to continue? Why should not the old national men of North Carolina unite with the Republican party—the only national party of the country—on the basis of their old principles, against the heresies of their old enemies, the so called state's rights Democrats? For, say what they may, the Democracy of to day is the same old Democracy, with the same old principles, that brought on all our sectional troubles.—*Statesville American.*

WHITEVILLE, Columbus Co., December 14th, 1879.

The colored people had a very excellent and happy time last week. Elder John Hooper was with us this week; he is at Flemington. A great many persons joined the church. He is much beloved by his people, and they will do all they can to make him and family happy.

The Democrats say, here in Columbus county, that they will be exceedingly well pleased to see the Republicans in charge of the state again.

Columbus county is for Sherman for President and Buxton for Governor.

Yours, H. M.

NATURE'S TRIUMPH.—Nature in her exuberance, has clothed the hills and valleys with herb and shrub, whose occult natures merely require the earnest application of the scientific and inquiring mind to reveal their curative properties, for in the vegetable world a kindly providence has placed healing for all nations. The only specifics for any disease yet discovered are vegetable in their nature, and while quinine has been accepted as the only remedy for one class, the extract of the buchu plant is rapidly taking its place as a sovereign remedy for other of those ills which afflict humaity. The type of disease to which it is remedial is a broad one, and its manifestations are legion, but it may be stated in general terms that all diseases of the urinary organs, whether caused by climate, irregularity, or self generated, submit at once to the operation of its power. Helmbold's Buchu, for all such complaints, is the result of long researches, and is acknowledged superior to all other preparations.

A hog ten feet six inches in length, eight feet around the body, four feet eight inches around the neck, eleven and threefourths inches around the leg at the smallest place four feet high, weighing [illegible] pounds, was exhibited on the Paola (Kansas) Fair grounds.

A canary in the possession of my sister has a piece of dry crumb of bread given to him every day at breakfast time. Recently, instead of eating the whole of it dry, he pecks off a small lump, hops down with it to the water tin, where he moistens and then eats it, repeating the operation time after time.

A wealthy citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, whose daughter is very accomplished, has sent her, with her full consent to learn a trade. They both feel that a trade is no discredit, and may in this world of uncertainties some day be of value to her.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. sept. 28—13t.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC.—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall

Concord Chapter No 1, R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 431, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 67, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday eveneing of each month.

I. O. B. B.

North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Harnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. G. T.

Wilmington Lodge No. 61, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

I. O. OF G. S AND D. S.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingenious, meets every Tuesday evening

Union, meets every Wednesday evening

Loving Union, meet every Wednesday evening.

Damon and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

Fidelity, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of Evans's building, on Princess street.

Mt Zion, meets 1st and 2d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets

CONFIDENT

—OF—

OUR ABILITY TO SATISFY

—THE—

DEMANDS

OF OUR CUSTOMERS,

AS TO QUALITY AND PRICES,

We would extend a cheerful invitation to our friends and patrons to call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is so large and numerous, comprising, as it does, all sorts of

GROCERIES, &c.,

Varying in size from a box of Cigars, bag of Shot, small box of Blueing, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Paregoric, Pain Killer, Soap, Candy, Baking Powders, Soda and Matches, to a sack of Salt, barrel of Liquor, keg of Gunpowder, barrel of Mullets, box of Meat, roll of Bagging, bundle of Ties, tierces of Rice or Hams, to a hogshead of Molasses that it is an impossibility to advertise in detail, suffice it to say, it contains everything the dealer or consumer needs.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

nov 16 tf

B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

On Second Between Princess and Chestnut Streets.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.

dec 7-tf

New Coal & Wood Yard

FOWLER & MORRISON, Prop's.

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

FOWLER & MORRISON,

nov 9 tf Water, bet. Orange and Ann St.

WANTED A LIMITED number of active energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

Address, FINLEY, HARVEY & CO. Atlanta, Ga.

april 20—1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

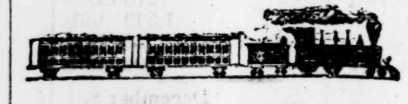
SOLD EVERYWHERE

nov 23—1y

RAILROADS.

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1879.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Monday, 7th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1.	Leave Wilmington at	7:00 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	2:27 A. M
	" Charlotte at	8:20 A. M
No. 2.	Leave Charlotte at	8:25 P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	1:32 A. M
	" Wilmington at	9:50 A M

No. 1 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 2 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 9.	Leave Charlotte	8:40 A. M
	Arrive at Shelby	12:30 P. M,
No. 10.	Leave Shelby	1:15 P. M
	Arrive at Charlotte	5:05 P. M

LOCAL FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington	5:35 A. M,
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:00 P. M
Leaves Charlotte	5:30 A. M.
Arrives at Laurinburg	4:15 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:30 A. M:
Arrives at Charlotte	4:20 P. M
Leaves Laurinburg	5:00 A. M:
Arrives at Wilmington	4:20 P. M.

These Trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connection made at Charlotte with Trains of A. & C. A. L. R. R. and A. T. & O. R. R.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 7 p. m., will arrive at destination at 9 p. m., next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on Through Trains both to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 7-tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington	9.35 A M
Arrive Florence	2.00 P. M
Leave Florence	3.50 P M
Arrive at Wilmington	8.20 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	10.13 P M
Leave Florence	2.20 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9.00 A M
Leave Columbia	5.00 A M
Leave Florence at	2.30 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.30 A M

This Train stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff, Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, Savannah, Augusta (via Charleston Junction), and for Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

nov 23—tf.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday November 23, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	6.50 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	12:50 P. M.
Leave Weldon at	3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	9.55 P. M

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington Front Street Depot at	8:40 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.50 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at	2 13 A M
Arrive at Wilmington Front St Depot at	9 13 A M

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:10 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond, Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

no 23—tf

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO. Portland, Me

august 10-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO, Augusta, Me.

august 10-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURCELL HOUSE,

HOWELL COBB,

PROPRIETOR.

The Only First-Class Hotel in the City.

THE ROOMS HAVE BEEN NEWLY FURNISHED.

NEW FURNITURE AND TABLE WARE,

For the Dining Room

THE THE BEST OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Always on hand.

Board, $2 50 and $3 00 per day.

With Room, per month $35 00.

Table Board, $25 00 per month.

I hope to see all the old patrons of the HOUSE, and all their friends, promising them that no pains shall be spared to please all.

HOWELL COBB, Proprietor.

aug 24—tf

Mme. Demorest's

PORT-FOLIO

OF FASHIONS.

A Large and Beautiful Book of 54 Folio Pages.

Published Semi-Annually in March and September.

Containing over 500 Large Illustrations of the Latest and Best Styles, including all the standard and useful designs for Ladies' and Children's Dress, with French and English descriptions, amount of material required, etc., etc. Every Lady wants this book. This valuable periodical is also printed in the German language. Price, 15 cents. Post-free.

Mme. Demorest's

What to Wear,

Published Semi-Annually in March and September.

Contains the latest information on every department of Ladies' and Children's Dress including Materials, Trimmings, Traveling, Wedding and Mourning outfits, Costumes of all descriptions, Jewelry, Coiffures, Millinery, etc., etc., with valuable information for Merchants, Milliners, Dressmakers, and Ladies generally. 129 pages, large 8 vol. Price, 15 cents. Post free,

DEMOREST'S

ILLUSTRATED

JOURNAL,

A Beautiful, Entertaining, and Comprehensive Family Paper.

This eminently Successful Journal, with a circulation of

Over One Hundred Thousand,

is printed on fine tinted paper, 16 folio pages splendidly illustrated, and contains Entertaining Literature on various topics, and a brilliant display of the leading styles for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Single copies 5 cents; yearly, 15 cents. Post-free.

nov 16 tf

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable.—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT

SANFORD'S

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order; its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

LIVER

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from ... It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, and Strengthens the System.

INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M.D., 162 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION

may 18—1y.

CONSUMPTION CURED. A simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, which has been tested in thousands of cases. Recipe, with full directions (in German, French, or English) for preparing and using, sent by mail free of charge on receipt of stamp. Please name this paper. W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

oct 26 eow-13t

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men.—Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free.—Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine

aug 10—1y

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO Augusta, Me. mar 6-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANOS $140 TO $400.

All new, and strictly first-class, and sold at the lowest net cash wholesale factory prices, direct to the purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS—over 12,000 in use. Regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 37 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue of 48 pages—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

apr. 13—6m.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3—two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5——Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases. $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec 8—t.

BOOKS For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A Competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, compatible and incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to bridegroom, Advice to husbands, Advice to wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their causes and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser," on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, &c., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc. making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice," a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one nicely bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 Illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is positively the best Popular Medical Book published, and those dissatisfied after getting it can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced Physician of many years practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases.—Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo. (Established 1847.)

DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their names and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—Not a Truss.

december 8—tf

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Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 37 Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen send one dollar for samples of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliable Female Pills, $5 per box. Private home and nurse for Ladies during confinement.

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CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,
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Pumps of all descriptions,
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december 21 tf

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

Oct 19—tf Sign of the Show Case.

JOHN WERNER,

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT

Hair Dressing Saloon,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturer of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c,

Oct. 5, 1879,

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Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns

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No. 19 FRONT STREET,

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OLD,

TRIED,

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TRUE.

People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 35 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.

To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinney, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, spavin, etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

february 1 1y R

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

March 30 1y.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1879.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the above Company was held Thursday, in the Company's office in this city, Walter G. MacRae acting as Chairman.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. R. R. Bridgers

Secretary and Treasurer — Donald MacRae.

Superintendent—Col. C. L. Grafflin.

Supt. of Agencies—Col. W. L. DeRossett.

Directors—R. R. Bridgers, Edward Kidder, Donald MacRae, Smilie A. Gregg, John C. Grafflin, Walter E. Lawton, Winfield S. Dunan.

The Treasurer's report of operations during the year exhibited a favorable condition of affairs.

Meeting of the Lot Owners of Pine Forest Cemetery.

In accordance with previous announcement, given by J. G. Norwood, Secretary, the lot owners of Pine Forest Cemetery, met Wednesday evening last in the city court room—the room was crowded.

Mr. Alex. Price called the meeting to order, and said the object was to hear the report of the old Board and to elect a new one for the ensuing year. Mr. Hezekiah Reid was then elected temporary chairman and Mr. N. G. Sampson Secretary. The report of the past year was then read by J. G. Norwood, showing great improvement in the condition of the premises in the way of flowers, evergreens and shrubbery, and the finances of the corporation are also much improved. The cash balance on hand for 1678, $137.65; receipts from all sources for 1879, $584.64—total, $822.29.—Disbursements for 1879, $351.85; balance in bank to credit, $370.41. The report was then accepted and adopted, and vote of thanks tendered the Board for the honest and faithful manner in which they had conducted the affairs of their sacred trust. The meeting then re-elected the old Board of Directors, as follows: Rev. James W. Telfair, Edward Dixon, John G. Norwood, Jas. A. Lowery, Alex. Price, James K. Cutlar and Lewis Legrand.

For the Post.

The children of St. Stephen's A. M. E. Sabbath School will give a concert and Exhibition in the above named church building, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, next Tuesday evening, December 16th, to assist the school in a general way. All our people should go and help them in their young but honest efforts. And remember that the Saviour said, "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

We would again call attention to the Grand Festival to be given by the congregation of St. Luke's Church, Tuesday evening December 16th Pay them a call, for "he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

A Grand Entertainment will be given at City Hall, December 24th, under the auspices of the N. M. and Literary Society of St. Stephens' A. M. E. Church. Proceeds for the benefit of the building fund. J. W. Telfair, President, S. W. Sampson, Secretary, and J. G. Fry, Pastor.

TOWN CREEK, Brunswick Co.,
December 8th, 1879.

EDITOR POST:—Times, financially and politically, are making a flood tide movement in our county. The advance in the price of all kinds of produce has caused a wonderful change in a short time, enabling most of the tax-payers to come to time earlier than usual. There has been no meeting of the Greenbackers recently, that I know of—the trouble is there is more money than we have produce to buy with.

There has been more sickness in this county the past season than for three seasons previous.

There is a general complaint in regard to the assessment of property.—The last Legislature ordered two general assessors for each county, they, with the tax list takers, revalued the property. The assessors and commissioners met at Smithville on the fourth Monday in August and confirmed what they had done, except the valuation of the Railroads, and Pennsylvania Lumber and Shingle Company, which they reduced about one-half, and that is the cause of so much complaint among the tax payers. The poor men say they cannot see why the railroads and rich corporation property should be reduced and theirs increased. But a few of the Democrats answer the question, but will answer at the next election to the sorrow of the Democratic party. One poor man, by the name of Leonard Long, a life long Democrat, from Waccamaw, whose land, last year, was valued at two hundred dollars, this year it was valued at four hundred and fifty dollars. He walked 45 or 50 miles to Smithville, on the first Monday in December to beseech the county commissioners to reduce his land to its usual valuation, there having been no improvements on it for several years; but he was emphatically refused any relief. Several others wanted abatements, but it was no use. The Democrats say that they used to get something from Republican boards, but that the Devil has got into their own church people, and if these church officers cannot be turned out, they will turn themselves out.

No person asks who the Democrats intend to nominate for President. The question is, who are the Republicans going to run. Well, it has narrowed down to Grant, Blaine or Sherman.—Grant has had it eight years and ought to be satisfied. Blaine is rather an extremist. Sherman, I think, is the proper man; he certainly is entitled to the confidence of the American people for his financial ability.

Yours truly,
EDWARD P. TAYLOR.

The above letter from sheriff Taylor is so very excellent that we publish it in full. There is no doubt of a very great change in the county, for farm produce has gone up since the election, and if we can elect Jno. Sherman for President, and Ralph P. Buxton for Governor, cotton will bring 25 cents a pound and turpentine $6 dollars a barrel.

AN OUTRAGE.

Our Agent Assaulted in the Town of Shelby—No Cause—He Was Treating Everybody Civilly.

SHELBY, N. C., Dec. 5, 1879.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST:

SIR:—The agent of the POST desires that you will publish this in your issue of this week. We have very often been told in Wilmington that the report that the colored people are kept under a slavery in the south is a farce and only published by newspapers in order to make capital. My experience in Shelby, N. C., not only justifies the truth, but will show that a worse slavery exists in Cleveland county than was ever imagined in Wilmington. I arrived in Shelby on Wednesday Dec. 3d, and immediately set out on a canvassing tour through the city. It very soon became evident that I was carefully watched by gentlemen of the Democratic party. I heard the whispered words, "He is a Radical." "He is trying to make votes for the Radicals." "He is trying to change the mind of the colored people.", Ignoring these expressions I continued to solicit subscribers. Soon I saw several groups casting anxious eyes on me, and whenever I entered into conversation with a colored man, a Democrat was sure to walk up and listen. Looks like dagger thrusts met me on all hands. Failing to secure subscribers I returned to my room and after supper I returned to Wm. Long's store. I had expected to find Shelby lit up by gas or otherwise. I found on the other hand a very dark town with only two or three stores open. One of these was that of Wm. Long, a white Republican. I made my way thither and soon began to solicit subscribers for the POST. I pointed out the merits of our paper and endeavored to make the colored people see the necessity of reading a good Republican newspaper. In this store I met two Democrats, one Logan and one Alexander, the former a carpenter, the latter the Coroner of Shelby. These two men began a conversation with me about the POST. I told them that all I wanted was to get our colored people into a habit of reading in order that they might learn to think for themselves. They replied that I had come to the wrong place for all the colored people in Shelby are Democrats. I was surprised and began by tact to draw them out. Logan instantly undertook to enlighten me. He said with Alexander's concurrence that the colored people in Cleveland county voted the Democratic ticket because they had sense and knew on which side their bread was buttered; that they knew that they got employment from the Democrats, and that it was to their advantage to vote that ticket if they wanted employment. I then inquired if they would be discharged if they voted otherwise. This direct question was evaded by both. They attempted to explain it away by saying that they voted freely as they thought best, but that all voted the Democratic ticket because it was to their advantage to do so.

I inferred from their language and hostility to me that free voting was and is suppressed as the subsequent narrative will prove. As soon as I found out their sentiments I turned from them to the half dozen colored men present and began to recite the merits of the POST. I soon perceived a trembling among the colored men; their glances passed from me to these two men. Soon after several white men appeared on the scene with ominous looks. To disarm prejudice I made myself as polite as possible, but never attempted any servility. While appealing to the colored men, Logan left the store and in a few moments after one John Durham, a storekeeper, Register of Deeds and Captain of militia entered. He extended his hand for my paper. I politely handed it to him. As soon as he took it Alexander remarked to him, "John, those roosters are marching into the White House." I replied, "they are there already." Durham then asked, "how did they get there?" I replied, "by election." The words were no sooner uttered than I found out what his object was in coming, and why Logan went out. He jumped up with, "it is a God damn lie, whoever says so, and whoever reiterates it is a God damned liar, and you are a God damned liar. I am going to give you a good beating." The man appeared as if he was just let loose from Bedlam. He was perfectly sober. I replied at once by saying, I was asked for my opinion and gave it. I did not force myself on them. I was speaking to the colored people. Well, he replied, I mean to give you a good frailing. With that he elevated a heavy stick over my head. I leaned back on the storekeeper's scales, rested my elbow on its arm, and my head lightly on my hand.

For a time I dared not utter a word. I awaited the blow quietly. The most outrageous abuse was poured out on my head, but the stick still held in its menacing condition had not yet descended. The colored men rushed for the door; the white men gathered around me. I dared not make a move to defend myself, for I was in the midst of my foes. After Durham had exhausted himself I replied by saying, "I have done nothing for you to strike me; I offered you no insult; you asked my opinion; I gave it." "You are a God damn liar when you say that Hayes was elected." "That, sir," I said, "is a matter of opinion. I am not here canvassing for votes, the campaign is not yet opened; I am here in the interest of a Republican paper; all I desire is that the colored people may learn to read for themselves." With these remarks I moved off and stood by the counter.

Nothing seemed to satisfy Durham, but that he must strike me. He followed me and renewed the attack, but not having fuel sufficient to keep up his fire, Logan came to his rescue with, "Yes John he is paid and sent up here to make votes for the Republican party." I denied the assertion; but the words added by Logan inflamed Durham into new life. He sprang forward, caught me by the throat, pressed me on the counter, elevated his heavy stick, and I quietly gave up. I made up my mind to die. I saw death staring me in the face. I found out that if I attempted to defend myself, death would be my instant sentence. Not a colored man interfered. Every white man glared in my face. It was a moment of intense suspense, but a good Providence interfered. Durham did not strike. As soon as he let go, I spoke again. I told them that I would not stoop to tell a lie to save my life. I came in the interest of the POST. I wanted the colored people to subscribe for it. After a few more words Durham turned away. I at the same time asked for a cigar, lit it, walked about the store a moment or two and then left for my room.

I had scarcely been there five minutes when a colored man came and informed me that he heard them plotting up town to mob me, and advised that I should go somewhere else. I was compelled to leave my room and seek lodging elsewhere where I remained till a late hour, when the man at whose house I had been came to me and begged me to return. I did but went back fully prepared and determined to sell my life dearly. I am happy to say I was not disturbed, and next morning I returned up town in company with an old fellow, and again solicited subscribers. This same gentleman accompanied me to the depot and was there asked if he did not think he would be doing better by being at his work, than to be seen with me.

Truly sir, the worst sort of slavery exists in this county. Several colored men came to me and told me that the majority of the colored people there had to vote the Democratic ticket or be turned out of employment. I even heard that a good colored woman kept her husband in her house until sunset, and then let him out, but on his return home he declared that he might as well have stayed in till 9 o'clock for they made him vote a Democratic ticket after all. Of course this is merely heresay and may be an exaggeration, as I cannot think that things could be carried so far.

From all I saw, I am sure that the colored people dare not act freely. They were afraid to approach me; they slipped round the corners to make enquiries of the paper. They want it; they showed an anxious desire to read a Republican paper, but poor beings, they are not masters of their own minds.

The attack made on myself clearly proves that free speech, and free thoughts are things that Shelby cannot stand. It speaks well for the POST that it is feared. The oppressed ones are hungry for information. Darkness prevails in this county. I tell you candidly that if the ku klux organization is suppressed here the principles indulging that klan are as rampant today as ever. Our readers may be surprised and think that I color this outrageous assault, but what will they think when I say that I heard a clerk in the same store telling a friend that he was so frightened that he trembled like a leaf. Something must be done.

Let the POST speak in thunder tones. Let all America know that the tales of horror and suppression of free speech are not creatures of the imagination, but facts true as proofs of holy writ.

I am glad to say that I found a better state of things at Lincolnton. The colored people in the latter place think freely and speak freely.

At Shelby where we find cotton gins, founderies and factories, may and will be a freed and unoppressed race. It is true they get employment, but in return for this they must have no voice of their own, but vote as their masters decide or take the consequences, for of course they know "on which side their bread is buttered." Respectfully,

A. B. LIND,
Agent Wilmington POST.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

December 6.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady. Sales of 300 cask at 37½ cents per gallon, closing quiet.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 30 for Strained and Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls Good Strained.

TAR.—The market opened steady at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at $1 60@2 60 for Hard and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, with sales reported of 350 bales on a basis of 12½ cent per lb for Middling, closing weaker. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	10½	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary,	11 13 16	"	"
S. Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling	12 3-16	"	"
Middling	12½	"	"
Good Middling	12¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	712 bales
Spirits turpentine	218 casks
Rosin	1,349 bbls
Tar,	59 bbls
Crude turpentine	392 bbls

December 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article opened steady at 37½ cts per gallon for regular packages.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 30 for Strained and Good Strained. Sales reported.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1 10 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm $1 60@$2 69 for Hard and Yellow Dip

COTTON—The market for this article opened quiet, with sales on a basis, of 12½ cents per lb for Middling, closing with a firmer feeling, at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	10¾	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary,	11 15 16	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	12 3-16	"	"
Middling,	11¼	"	"
Good Middling,	12¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	847 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	146 casks
Rosin,	734 bbls
Tar,	14 bbls
Crude Turpentine,	138 bbls

December 9.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 37½ cents per gallon for regular packages. Sales of 50 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market was steady at $1 30 for Strained and Good Strained. Sales reported of 1,500 bbls Good Strained.

TAR.—Market was firm, at $1 15 per bbl, of 280 lbs., with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1 60@$2 60 for hard and Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm, at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	12	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary,	12 1-16	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	12 7-16	"	"
Middling,	12¾	"	"
Good Middling,	13	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	555 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	209 casks.
Rosin,	795 bbls.
Tar,	38 "
Crude turpentine,	370 "

December 10.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened firm at 38 cents per gallon for regular packages with sales reported of 400 casks.

ROSIN—The market was quiet at $1 30 for Strained and Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR—Sales reported at $1 15 per bbl of 280 lbs, the market closing quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm at $1 60@2 60 for Hard and Yellow Dip.

COTTON—Market opened firm, but closed quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	12	cts	⅌	lb
Good Ordinary,	12 1-16	"	"	"
Strict G. Ordinary	—	"	"	"
Low Middling,	12 7 16	"	"	"
Middling	12¾	"	"	"
Good Middling,	13	"	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	545 bales
Spirits turpentine,	418 casks.
Rosin,	1,162 bbls.
Tar,	92 "
Crude turpentine,	987 "

December 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 37 cents per gallon for regular packages, being a decline of 2 cents with sales of the day at the above quotations.

ROSIN—The market opened dull at $1 35 for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR.—Market was quiet at $1 10 per bbl., of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady at $1 55 for Hard and $2 55 for Yellow Dip, closing steady.

COTTON.—The market opened firm and nominal, and later sales were effected of 400 bales on a basis of 11¾ cents per lb. for Middling, closing quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary,	11¾	cts ⅌ lb	
Good Ordinary	11 13 16	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	12 9-16	"	"
Middling,	12¼	"	"
Good Middling,	12¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	551 bales
Spirits Turpentine	280 casks
Rosin,	1,764 bbls
Tar,	147 bbss
Crude Turpentine.	327 bbll

December 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 38 cts per gallon, for regular packages, with sales of 200 casks at that price, closing quiet.

ROSIN—Market opened quiet at $1 30 for Strained and Good Strained, with sales later in the day of 1,000 bbls Strained at $1 25 and 1,000 do Good Strained at $1 27½ per bbl, closing steady at the decline.

TAR—Market for this article was firm at $1 10 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1 60@$2 60 for Hard and for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article dull and lower to sell at 12¼ cents per pound for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	11¾	cents ⅌	⅌
Good Ordinary,	11 13-16	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	12 3-16	"	"
Middling,	12½	"	"
Good Middling.	12¾	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	1,106 bales
Spirits Turpentine	126 casks
Rosin,	1,136 bbls
Tar,	66 bbls
Crude Turpentine	16 bbls

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are [redacted] being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the [redacted] vending of any article, with any a t ons of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S. Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.

nov 16—1y 18 Beaver street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BENSONS CAPCINE CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

The Only Medals Ever Awarded for Porous plasters WERE GIVEN

to the manufactures of Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters at the Centennial and Paris Exposition.

OVER 5,000 PHYSICIANS & DRUGGIST HAVE VOLUNTARILY TESTIFIED that they are a great improvement on the common, slow-acting Porous Plasters by reason of their prompt action and the absolute certainty of their quickly relieving pain, and effecting a positive cure. Price 25 cents. dec 7 4t

Coal and Wood!!

THE MOST POPULAR YARD ON THE Wharf is run by J. A. SPRINGER, near the foot of Chestnut street.

Low prices rule the day.

Large sales justify the rule,

All customers served honestly and promptly.

J. A. SPRINGER.
dec 11 1m

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EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT

Ludden & Bates' Grand Introduction Sale continued until Nov. 1, 1880. Only sale of the kind ever successfully carried out in America. **5,000** superb instruments at **factory rates** for **Introduction** and **Advertisement.** New plan of selling: No Agents! No Commissions! Instruments shipped direct from Factory to purchasers. Middle men's profits saved. Agent's rates to all. Only house South selling on this plan. **PIANOS,** 7 oct. $125, 7⅓ oct. $155; Square Grands, $227. **ORGANS,** 9 stops, $57; 13 stops, $71; 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $80. New, handsome, durable. 6 years guarantee. 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from *ten leading makers and 200 different styles.* Join this **gigantic club** of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at **wholesale rates.** Special terms to *Music Teachers, Churches, and Pastors.* Address for **Introduction Sale** circulars,

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dec 14 4t

THE ... BOOK-CASE ... Send 25 cents for our new Illustrated Catalogue of School Merchandise. *Every Parent or Teacher should have it.*

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nov 23—3m

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DR. C. McLANE'S

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WORM SPECIFIC

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VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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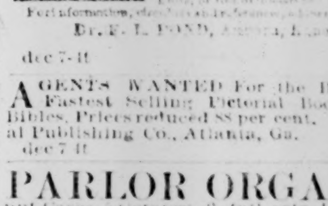

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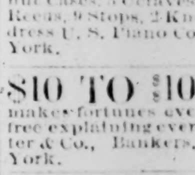

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